

The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 23, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 68, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 95 92

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.01

March 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 72, 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 90 97

2865 日人初月二

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

二月廿三日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
3.50 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

PRZEMYSŁ GARRISON SURRENDERS.

25,000 Prisoners Taken; Terrible Plight of
the Fortress.

GERMANS SUSTAIN SERIOUS REVERSSES IN FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Germans' Useless Attacks.

March 23, 1.10 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué states:—
On the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette we hold all the
tranches recently disputed, with the exception of ten yards.

The enemy delivered five counter-attacks at Les Eperges for
the purpose of recovering his lost positions. His defeat is complete.

We progressed north of Badonvillers.

Germany Responsible

March 22, 6.5 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking with reference to the origin and
issue of the war, emphasised that all might have been avoided by a
European conference. Germany, judging from her experience in
the Balkan Conference, knew that she could have counted on our
goodwill, but Germany refused every suggestion. "On her reas
for all time the appalling responsibility for the war."

The Last Time.

Sir Edward affirmed, amid loud cheers:—"This is the fourth
time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe.
We are determined it shall be the last."

March 22, 7.40 p.m.

Sir Edward Grey added that it would have been far easier to
settle the dispute between Austria and Servia, which Germany
made an occasion for war, than it was to get through the
Balkan crisis successfully. Germany knew that we then
sought no diplomatic triumph. We did not give ourselves
to any intrigue; we pursued, impartially and honourably,
the end of peace. We were ready, last July, to do the same again.
We had given to Germany, in recent years, every assurance that no
aggression upon her would receive any support from us. We had
withheld from her but one thing; namely: an unconditional promise
to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to
her neighbours.

France, Italy and Russia were ready, in July, to accept a con
ference. We knew that, after the British proposals for a conference,
the Czar himself proposed to the Kaiser that the dispute should be
referred to the Hague. We now know that the German Govern
ment had prepared for war as only people who planned could
prepare.

Sir Edward Grey continued that long before the war he had
given Belgium a pledge that never would we violate her neutrality
as long as it was respected by others. If Germany invaded
Belgium, we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength.
If we had not done so at the first moment, was there anyone
now who believed that when Germany attacked the Belgians, shot
non-combatants, ravaged the country, violated all the rules of war
and all the rules of humanity—was there anyone who thought it
possible, now, that we could have sat still and looked on without
eternal disgrace?

The Great Issue.

One essential condition of the terms of peace must be the
restoration to Belgium of her independence of national life, free
possession of territory, and reparation, as far as possible, for
the cruel wrong done her. The great issue for which the Allies were
fighting was that the nations of Europe should live free and inde
pendent lives, working out, in their own form of government, their
own national development, whether great or small states, in full
liberty—(loud cheers). The German ideal was that the Germans
were a superior people, to whom all things were lawful in securing
power and against whom any resistance was unlawful.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The German Idea.

The Germans aimed at establishing domination over the nations
of the Continent, imposing, not liberty, for every nation, but sub
servience to Germany. But he would rather perish or leave the Con
tinent altogether than live under such conditions—(cheers).

After the war, said Sir Edward, we must be free to live, not
menaced continually by the talk of Supreme War Lords in shining
armour, rattling the sword and scabbard, and continually invoking
Heaven as the accomplice of Germany. Neither would we have our
policy dictated nor national destinies and activities controlled by
military castes.

The Allies' Claim.

We claimed, said Sir Edward, that the Allies would secure for
Europe the right of different nations to independent sovereignty,
the right to pursue national existence, not under the shadow of
Prussian hegemony and supremacy, but in right of equal liberty.
He concluded by paying a tribute to the splendid courage
and patriotism of our Allies, and said there was no nobler opportunity
of serving one's country than when its existence was at stake
and when the cause was just and right. There never was a time in
our national history when the crisis was so great and so imperative
or the cause more just and right—(loud cheers).

Trenches Recaptured.

March 22, 4.55 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—

A German attack took some sections of trenches at Notre Dame
de Lorette. We counter-attacked and recaptured them.

Our mining warfare in L'Isle-Adam is progressing.

Fifty shells fell in Rethondes on Sunday.

Two Serious Reverses.

We inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy in Argonne.
We blew up, near Bapaume, three mines. Two companies stormed
the trench and maintained the position, despite strong counter
attacks.

A quarter of a mile away, the Germans counter-mined and
attacked. Hot hand-to-hand fighting ensued, the Germans being
buried back, despite reinforcements. Then, when they were retiring,
our artillery caught them and inflicted very heavy losses.

Przemysl Surrenders.

March 13, 3.45 p.m.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that a communiqué
says Przemysl has surrendered.

A Te Deum was sung at the Russian Headquarters, the Czar
attending.

[Przemysl is a fortified town in Galicia, with 36,000 inhabitants.
It has long been invested by the Russian forces.]

A Most Important Success.

March 22, 8.30 a.m.

The surrender of Przemysl, after a six months' assault, is
regarded as a most important success at an opportune moment.

The Russians' booty is large.

The garrison is estimated at 25,000. There are twelve villages
within the fortress.

The success has been achieved at a minimum cost.

A State of Famine.

According to latest messages from Petrograd the Przemysl
prisoners say that famine prevailed within the fortress. They were
without bread or meat, and there were no animals except the
officers' horses, though game was sometimes bagged.

The soldiers were living on tinned food, some of which had
been brought by air-craft.

Troops Discontented.

The inhabitants suffered from typhoid and other diseases;
consequently the troops were greatly discontented. They declared
that the recent sorties were an extravagant waste of ammunition,
due to the desire of the commanders to terminate the situation.

Heavy German Losses.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, in Champagne, the enemy violently bombarded
our positions and launched an infantry attack, but he was repulsed
with very heavy losses.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 21.

We continued to progress at Eparges. We took a great part
of the German position disputed for two days, the enemy leaving
numerous dead on the ground. We progressed also in Le Prete
wood.

Two Zeppelins during the night flew over the north-west
region of Paris and suburbs, dropping some twelve bombs. The
damage was unimportant; eight people were wounded, one seriously.
The Zeppelins were afterwards attacked by special anti-aircraft
guns, and also by French aeroplanes. The Zeppelins disappeared
in a northerly direction.

A Petrograd official message says:—"We threw the Germans
over the frontier and compelled them to evacuate Pilisch. The
enemy vainly attempted to march out from Przemysl where we took
2,000 prisoners."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 22.

On the 19th, we repelled night attacks delivered north-east of
Albert and west of Perthes, the Germans sustaining very heavy
losses.

On the 20th, in Champagne, no infantry action took place.
Our artillery surprised a German platoon of infantry which was
gathering, and caused it to suffer heavily.

At Eparges we took over the greater part of the enemy's positions,
which had been contested for several days, after having repulsed
two counter-attacks.

Three new counter-attacks by the Germans failed, bringing
them serious losses.

During the night of the 20th, four Zeppelins attempted to raid
Paris, coming from the direction of Compiegne and the Oise valley.
Two were obliged to turn back before attaining Paris; the other two
only flew over the capital for a very short time, dropping a dozen
bombs, several of which did not explode. Eight people were wounded,
one only being serious.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this
page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The "Blockade."

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 20.

The Admiralty announces that, during the week March 10th to
17th, 1,539 vessels entered or left ports in Great Britain. During
this period, eight vessels were sunk by the enemy's submarines.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CZAR TO THE KAISER.

"PUBLIC LEDGER" (PHILADELPHIA).

The following leading article is from the "Public Ledger"
(Philadelphia) of February 2.

Who began the war? Germany
has tried to dodge the re
sponsibility, but the documents
tell another story. The German
White Paper contained a despatch
from the Czar to the Kaiser, dated

July 29, 1914, appealing for help
to avert the consequences of the
Austrian declaration of war
against Servia. The indignation
in Russia was immense, he said,

so that he could not much longer
stand the pressure brought to
bear upon him to intervene. The
Czar's words reveal clearly his
anxiety to maintain the peace.

"I ask you, in the name of our old
friendship, to do all that is
possible to prevent your ally from
going too far." How did the
Kaiser respond to this call? He

sent to the Czar two telegrams
justifying the Austrian attitude,
advising Russia to remain a
spectator (which he must have
known was impossible) and
declaring, "The whole weight

of the decision now rests upon
your shoulders."

So much the German White
Paper made public, and it was
enough to acquit the Czar from
the charge of being the aggressor.

A telegram evidently sent by
the Czar to the Kaiser just before
the appeal in the name of old
friendship, which has now been
made, makes it even more obvious that he resisted

to the last the thought of war.
After thanking the Kaiser for a
"conciliatory and friendly" com
munication and asking him to

explain the difference between its
tone and that of an official mes
sage presented by the German
Ambassador, he added, "It would
be fair to give over the Austro
-Servian problem to The Hague
Conference." There is no record

of any reply to this eminently re
sponsible and pacific suggestion. The
following day, July 30, the Czar
again besought the Kaiser to bring

"strong pressure" on Austria.
Two days after that, Germany
declared war on Russia.

No explanation from German
sources, no protestation, no apo
logy, can obliterate the plain facts
of this damning record. Germany
wanted war, and she got it. That
is the whole story.

The New P. and O. Chairman.

Lord Inchape, the new chair
man of the P. and O. Company,
is probably the only peer of the
realm who takes his title from a
rock in the sea off the place of his
birth. The rock is the Bell Rock
or Inchape, and his Lordship's
native town is Arbroath or Aber
brothick, whose abbot placed a
bell on the reef, "fixed upon a
tree or timber, which rang con
tinually, being moved by the sea,
giving notice to the sailors of the
danger." This tradition is the
basis of Southey's ballad.

Manila's P.W.D.

The Manila Municipal Board
has sent to the Governor General
its Public Works bill for approval.
The bill calls for an expenditure
of P576,637 in all. Among the
principal items are the following:

The Santa Mesa market, P6,040;
San Lazaro market, P10,000; re
pairs to the Malate school build
ing, P2,000; for bridges including

the new Rosario bridge to take
the place of the bridge of Spain,
P312,667; for streets P50,271; for
expropriations and other items
P11,764. *Cables news.*

Przemysl has surrendered to
the Russians.

The booty captured by the
Russians at Przemysl was large.

The Allies have inflicted two
serious reverses on the Germans
in Argonne.

The garrison at Przemysl,
which has surrendered, is
estimated at 25,000.

On the surrender of Przemysl,
the Czar attended a thanksgiving
service at the Russian Head
quarters.

From March 10 to 17, 1,639
vessels left and entered ports in
Great Britain and only eight were
sunk by the enemy's submarines.

The Russians on entering
Przemysl found the inhabitants
to be in a pitiable plight, suffering
from shortage of food and from
typhoid.

"This is the fourth time within
living memory that Prussia has
made war upon Europe. We are
determined it shall be the last"—
Sir Edward Grey.

Sir Edward Grey says the war
could have been avoided by a
European conference, and the
appalling responsibility rests for
all time on Germany.

Further Notes on the Crisis
appear on page 4.

Messrs. Snowman and Co.'s
freight report appears elsewhere.

The entries for the H.K.O.O.
lawn tennis tournament are given
to-day.

General news and an article
headed "England in War
Time" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears
on page 2, Commercial News on
page 3 and Log Book on page 6.

Last evening interesting pre
sentations were made at the
Catholic Women's League rooms
to Mrs. Maitland and Major
Bowen.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.16

NOTICES

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rest? This, the only genuine cure
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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has been a teacher to European
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He has a good method of training
Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Mandarim and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14,
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. N2 N3
THERAPION.

BLOOD POISON, CINNAMON, PLASTER, URTICARIA, DISEASES
OF THE SKIN, ETC.

ENVELOPES FOR FRIECE, SOOCLET TO LADIES,
LADIES' PLASTER, ETC.

PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS, PARIS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Reported Official Changes
in China.

The *Eastern Times* reports:—
Chu Chia-pao the Civil-Governor of Chihli, is now on leave owing to the funeral of his father, and Chu Chi-chun, the Minister of Home Affairs, will be appointed the acting Civil-Governor of Chihli, while Obien Nun-hsun, the Junior Chief Secretary of the State Department, will be appointed acting Home Minister in addition to his present position.

Penang Town Guard.
Penang, March 12.—Mr. Justice Ebdon presided at a meeting of over sixty Britishers, which accepted the scheme of a provisional committee for starting, subject to Government sanction, a Town Guard consisting of those who were unable or ineligible to join the Volunteers. Major Milliken, O.C., attended and promised his assistance.—*Straits Times*.

Oldest Service Man in the Empire.

John Duran, of Weybridge, has entered his 108th year. He joined the Navy 92 years ago and is probably the oldest service man in the Empire. In 1842 he entered the employment of the South Metropolitan Gas Company as a bargeman. After more than 40 years' service he was pensioned by the company.

Returned Revolutionaries.

The *Sinwanpao* reports:—Chong Jac-ching, Liu Yi-chu, Lai Hung, Li Liu-chin and Hsieh Fu, who have been allowed to have amnesties, returned to China and arrived at Tientsin by the N.Y.K. steamer *Takeshima Maru* in the evening of the 13th March from Japan. The police authorities at Tientsin welcomed them and entertained them at noon of the 14th and they will be sent up to Peking with an escort.

Taels or Dollars?

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Director-General of the Customs Administration, has consulted the Ministry of Finance with respect to the change of the monetary standard for the payment of Customs duties from taels into dollars. Mr. Liang is of the opinion that the yuan (dollar) has become the standard of all Government payments and the practice of receiving and paying in sycee has now become obsolete, so that the reform in consideration is a necessary measure.—*Peking D. News*.

Aviation Disaster in Japan.
The Japanese Navy Department reports that while engaged in practice flights Navy aeroplane No. 15 fell from a height of about 70 metres at Yahama, near Uraga, on March 8, two aviators and a mechanic being drowned. The aviators were Lieutenants Adachi and Takebe, says the *Japan Chronicle*. A later report states the bodies of Lieutenants Adachi and Takebe were recovered by divers shortly after noon yesterday, but the body of the mechanic had not been recovered.

"The Hat Trick."

Says the *North China Daily News* of March 18:—The Paper-hunt Club races on Saturday were distinguished by an event that can rarely, if ever, have been equalled—an owner of three ponies and no more, riding them all himself, and winning three steepchases. This was the good fortune of Mr. E. S. Banbow Rowe, who carried off the Jorrocks Cup, with Mameluke, the Club Challenge Cup with Borneo and the Stewards' Cup with Marengo. An informal reception was held at the Race Club on Sunday morning to offer Mr. Rowe deserved congratulations on his "hat trick."

Japan and the Formosans.

The "Society for the Assimilation of the Formosans," says the *Japan Chronicle*, was not an altogether attractive title—it sounds almost like a euphemistic description for cannibalism, but it was with the best of intentions that Count Itagaki founded the society some years ago. The Formosan authorities, however, are so little satisfied with the society's work that they have ordered its abolition, on the grounds that its existence is detrimental to public security. Colonel Nozu and other Japanese gentlemen interested in the work of the society have left Taipei, an Asahi despatch announces, for Japan.

NOTICE.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

The Industrial Activity of Huddersfield.

The *Times* has published a series of striking articles by its special correspondent on the great industrial centres as they are in time of war and this, concerning Huddersfield, contains much that is interesting.

A night-long glare of green and golden light, mills that work overtime and all the time, the murmur of looms without number—these are the sights and sounds of the valley of khaki.

While London sleeps behind the dark veil which war has drawn across its face, the Colne Valley flings to the night a radiant challenge. It is burning the candle at both ends to keep the troops supplied with khaki. It knows no rest or play-time. Its nights are more brilliant and not less busy than its days. There are no scenes in industrial England today to be compared with the nightly spectacle of the woollen mills that stride down the valley from Marsden under the falls of the Yorkshire and Lancashire borderland to the junction of the Colne with the Calder below Huddersfield. There is little enough romance in the valley by day, but night hides the thick smoke belched from lofty chimney-stacks, the greasy oil-cans oozing into canal or dyke, the cold, severity of grey stone, the monotony of mill design. There is then nothing to be seen but lights, great squares masses of light the length of a score of windows and the height of half-a-dozen storeys, tiny punctures of light marking the track up bleak hillsides to the undiscovered country which goes by the expressive name of "Back o' th' Moon."

There is hardly any movement in the densely-populated valley. Its life and energy, the power of its brains and the strength of its arms, seem to be concentrated within the walls of hot and noisy mills. The valley is not occupied solely in making khaki for the British soldier, though the bulk of the machinery is engaged in satisfying the voracious cloth-hunger of our own War Office. It is despatching green-grey cloth to the Russian Army, and blue-grey, of a dark shade, for the Belgians, and of a light shade for the French, to the bases of our Allies in the West. Lodz and Verviers and Roubaix are in the hands of the enemy; their industries are awaiting their certain resurrection. Meanwhile the Colne Valley must work as it never worked before to fill the gaps in the equipment of the Allies.

So we find that there is hardly any but strictly war work going forward in the mills. The volume of orders is unprecedented. The measures taken to cope with the rush are likewise without precedent. Regulations under the Factory Acts have been relaxed in order to allow women and children to work overtime. Men are working hours that even in this time of national emergency some of their leaders regard as excessive. Unemployed cotton

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"A.B.C." o/c Hongkong Telegraph.

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They are allowed 25 per cent. for pocket-money. Fifty per cent. is banked in the names of the operative and the burgh treasurer to prevent its being used except for necessary expenditure. The remaining 25 per cent. is paid into a common fund for distribution amongst the whole of the refugees at the time of repatriation.

TAXATION OF TONNAGE AT DAIREN

It was proposed some time ago to levy a tonnage tax on the boats registered at Dairen, but at that time the proposal was dropped on account of the objection of the shipowners at Dairen. The decision now reached is said to be that the levy of the tonnage tax at the rate of 30 sen per ton will be enforced on all ships registered at Dairen from April 1.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Confucy 97 Connaught Road, Perth.

Levered (2), Liverpool.

Manwill, New York.

Namloon, Iloilo.

Ricou, Macao.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Yeehing, Moji.

Neetaichun, Shanghai.

Chengwo Wosui, Yokohama.

Yahshunting, Shanhai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1915.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

**THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE**

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N° 77

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"VIVELLA" IN
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GERMANY AND ENGLAND, Prof. Cramb	.80
THOU ART THE MAN, Daily Express War Book	.80
THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM, C. Sarolea	1.20
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SOTHERN'S VERBAL NOTES & SKETCHES FOR MARINE ENGINES, 4th Edition	9.50

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Per Case
of 1 Dozen.
Per
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B.—WATSON'S GLENORCHY	... \$19.50	\$1.65
E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY	... 24.15	2.05
WATSON'S O.B.C.	... 25.25	2.15
"KILTY" LIQUEUR WHISKY, Great Age, Very Fine...	... 41.20	3.55
THORNE'S BLACK SQUARE	... 25.25	2.15

Other Well-known Brands Supplied To Order.

Our Celebrated E. very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

A SWEEPING CHARGE.

In a re-print from the *London and China Express* which we published in Saturday's issue, the following occurs: "Irish agents in the United States are most busily employed in trying to inflame Americans against British policy in the Pacific. The entire control of the Pacific, these agents assert, is the one aim and object of the British, and the latter hope to achieve it through the help of the Japanese." Even if there were better foundation for the statement, the present is hardly the time for making it; and, in view of the fact that many thousands of Irish are at this moment serving with the colours—Irish from England and the Dominions, and even from the United States, as well as from their own country—it is apparent that there is unfairness in so sweeping an accusation.

At the time of the Land League trouble of 1882 "Irish American" became a catchword; it was in everybody's mouth and was made to do duty in the popular imagination for every conceivable wickedness under the sun, even as the name "Fenian," twenty years earlier, had been regarded as standing for all that was evil. And the tradition has, unfortunately, lasted. But when the matter is sifted a little, we find that for one reprobate, or one agitator who would immensely benefit by a sojourn in some United States gaol, somewhere about a thousand of these much-dreaded and much-besmirched American Irishmen are harmless sentimentalists, with more heart than purse; men who will deny themselves almost the necessities of life rather than fail to subscribe their dollar towards meeting the "needs of their countrymen" in the far away little island whose glories are only known to them from the tales which they heard at the knees of mother or grandmother. That, usually, is the extent of their baseness. How, after England's and America's experience of both sides, the Irishmen can be regarded as ruffians and the Orangemen as lambs, is more than we have ever been able to discover. The fact, however, remains that, in the eyes of the respectable world, the Orangeman can steal a horse and it will be accounted unto him for righteousness, while the man of genuine Irish blood will be subjected to suspicion, ostracism and general malice. That our readers may be convinced that we do not speak from mere bias, we commend to their attention the paragraph which we have quoted above.

The allegation is too monstrously ridiculous to be taken seriously, if it were not that the Empire's enemies are all alog to lay hold on the most slender pretence or the most palpable misrepresentation and to turn it, if possible, to their own advantage. But what will such sober-minded Americans as are not in the habit of listening to scares think of the statement? It would not surprise us if they told our contemporary roundly to distinguish between an Irishman and a German Jew. That there may be people busily engaged in seeking to arouse Americans against Britain we are fully prepared to believe; but those people are not, and never were, British subjects, and probably know a vast deal more about the geography of Frankfort or Hamburg than of England, Ireland or the Pacific. Even if there were a reasonable amount of justice in the charge, even if Irishmen were buried as they are represented as being, Britshers would rest none the less easily, for where Germans and "hyphenated Americans" have failed dismally with the United States, others are hardly likely to succeed.

"O" and Mental Recreation.

According to Home papers, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has been dealing very successfully, in one of his Cambridge lectures, with the urgent need for mental recreation. In speaking of Shakespeare's later work—with special reference to "Pericles"—he remarked that such plays succeeded with the Elizabethan public because they gave "like the revue or the picture palace, a new sensation." He added: "They might call these new sensations cheap, vulgar, tawdry. But in art, as in life, men must have reaction and novelty—reaction even from the best." Those whose consciences sometimes prick them because they have been guilty of visits to music halls or of devoting spare hours to Dickens, Paul de Kock, Artemus Ward or Mark Twain, may surely take comfort from "Q's" words. He tells us, in a new form, the old story of the depressing effect of "all work and no play" on "Jock." If we look back on a list of our various friends and acquaintances, we shall undoubtedly see that those of them whom we were obliged to class under the genus "bore" were the men who never condescended to read light fiction—or, perhaps, any fiction at all. Mad was no more meant to take life too seriously than he was meant to dance and lilt through it; and we may regard it as a general truth that those who eschew the music hall and the "funny" story or poem are usually either prig or dullards.

The Dr. Mauriers.

In another column we publish the report of Lieut. Colonel Guy Du Maurier's death at the Front. Singularly enough a *Globe* which arrived in the Colony yesterday mentioned the quite recent death of Mrs. Du Maurier, widow of the artist and mother of the deceased officer. Colonel Du Maurier came of a clever family, and though his father had his detractors, his artistic work has been approved by the very highest critics. The dead Colonel will be best remembered by his popular play "An Englishman's Home." To-day, when recruiting is almost the first word in everyone's mouth, it is interesting to recall the fact that the play in question "gave a very considerable spurt to the Territorial movement. It appeared anonymously, and conjecture was busy for a long time as to the authorship. So far as we remember, it was attributed to all sorts and conditions of men, from General Bader Powell even to Mr. G. R. Sims, of hair-restorer fame. The drama was valuable, in that it forced upon the public mind the possibility of invasion—a possibility which no one, had till then troubled very much about. It showed most vividly the penalty that a country may have to pay for its young man's unpreparedness, and it shamed many hundreds of young men out of their lackadaisical attitude towards life. In fact it made a most satisfactory assault on the ranks of the "Not."

The Bishop and the "Nut."

Talking of this class of undesirable, which the name "Nut" seems to suit admirably, we see from another mail paper that the Bishop of Carlisle has been making some remarks thereon, on the platform. "He did not like a 'Nut,' and he did not see that such people had any right to exist. Some 'Nuts,' however, had come out as heroes in this war." Exactly; but by that time they had deserted the "Nut" brigade and all its sinful ways. This war has, with a few exceptions, exterminated the noble army of young cubs who were recognisable by their gaudy socks, their cheap attempts at "gentility," their sneaking hankering after such profligacy as might lie within the limits of their purses, and their religious contempt for everything and everybody that was not of the nuttiness. We still see some of them wandering about Hongkong, but even this remnant is showing signs of donning the Volunteer uniform and doing something useful. It begins to look as though, in the long run, the trades that will have been hit the hardest by the war are the manufacturers of socks of dazzling hue and of all other paraphernalia that goes—nay, that want to make up a nuttish exterior.

DAY BY DAY.

NEITHER LET MISTAKES NOR WRONG DIRECTIONS, OF WHICH EVERY MAN, IN HIS STUDIES AND ELSEWHERE, FALLS INTO MANY. DISCOURSE YOU. THERE IS PRECIOUS INSTRUCTION TO BE GOT BY FINDING WE WERE WRONG. LET MAN TRY FAITHFULLY, MANFULLY TO BE RIGHT; HE WILL GROW, DAILY, MORE AND MORE RIGHT.—Carlyle.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64; fine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mills.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Aki Maru at 11 a.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Banks.—\$800, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Fires.—\$373, buyers.

Donglases.—\$35, sales.

Steamboats.—\$23, sellers.

Kung Yiks.—Tls. 12, buyers.

Cements.—\$61.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.15-16d.

Company Meetings.

The shareolders' meetings of the China Sugar Co. and the Luzon Sugar Co. are to be held at noon and 12.15 p.m. respectively.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hop, Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—H. K. Cigar Store, \$20.

A Pick-Pocket.

A Chinese employed as a house-cook was charged this morning, at the Police Court, by Inspector Gerrard, with the theft from the person of seventy cents. It is alleged that the defendant cut the pocket of the complainant away with a sharp razor. He was sent to prison for two months, with four hours' stocks.

Out in His Reckoning.

A former temple attendant was remanded this morning for a week on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The story is told that the man was originally a fortuneteller, but his prognostications had turned out such utter failures that he was dismissed from the temple and the matter so preyed on his mind that he cut his throat.

A Sensational Wire Act.

To-night, at the Victoria Theatre, Mr. J. Bracken enters upon a fortnight's engagement. Mr. Bracken, who is a "wire" artist, has come here from Australia, via Java and the Philippines, where he has had very successful seasons, and is on his way to Japan and America. His act includes jugglery and cycling on the high wire, and should be one well worth going to see.

Without Permission.

Before Commander Basil Taylour, R. N., at the Marine Court this morning, A. H. N. Van Nienwenhuize, of the Java China Japan Lijn, charged Kubatuhare, runner to the Hindoo Hotel, and Naniba Naoji, runner to the Tokyo Hotel, that they unlawfully boarded the s.s. *Tijana* without the permission of the master or the officer in charge of the ship on the 22nd inst. Defendants were fined \$15 each.

LANGCAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langcat output to date for the current month is as follows:—

March 1	... Tons 231
2	... 249
3	... 228
4	... 259
5	... 229
6	... 229
7	... 217
8	... 232
9	... 243
10	... 250
11	... 238
12	... 258
13	... 234
14	... 227
15	... 231
16	... 235
17	... 251
18	... 232
19	... 231
20	... 237
21	... 268
22	... 238

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ZEPPELINS AND SUBMARINES FAIL.

A "Karlsruhe" Story Confirmed.

German "frightfulness" is not working out altogether in the manner in which Berlin had hoped. A couple of telegrams to hand within the past twenty-four hours establish that point. The one refers to Zeppelins and the other to submarines—weapons of warfare on which the enemy reckoned much, but which, up to the present, have not proved of any real value in furthering the cause he has in view. So far as the submarine menace is concerned, the figures given in the Foreign Office cable of vessels entering and leaving the United Kingdom furnish eloquent proof that Germany's dreams of smashing up our mercantile marine are doomed to non-realisation.

During the week from March 10 to 17 over 1,500 ships entered and cleared from English ports, and of these only eight were sunk by enemy submarines; and these, without exception, small craft.

The Over-Rated Zeppelin.

As to the Zeppelins, the raid on Paris was a miserable fiasco, just as the recent visit to Orléans was, when the only persons killed were seven harmless railway employees. Germany has been at war now for close on eight months, and with all her boasting concerning her wonderful fleet of Zeppelins these much over-rated machines have not done a single piece of really effective or valuable work. If the record of the war so far as it has gone is any indication of what the future has in store, neither the British nor the French are likely to be frightened by submarines on the one hand or Zeppelins on the other.

The Karlsruhe.

The statement issued by the Admiralty, that it has reason to believe that the *Karlsruhe* was sunk in November last off the West Indies, is interesting in that it amounts to an acceptance of a story which the *Telegraph* published just a month ago. That story was contained in a letter dated Grenada, December 3, from a person who asserted that he was an eye-witness of a naval battle which took place off Grenada on November 25, in which the *Karlsruhe* took part on owners' terms which are considered by charterers beyond all reason. The same position applies so far as the Japanese Coasting trade is concerned. Owners and speculators, in order to force their demand, are laying up their vessels for a time, or effecting repairs which are not immediately necessary, so that the market may be kept, as far as possible, bare of tonnage. The freight from Bangkok to Moji is now quoted at Yen 150 and Moji-Hongkong at Yen 280 per ton is demanded.

Fixtures. Reported:—Moji-Hongkong, Yen 250 per ton, Hongkong-Hongkong, private terms.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s advice received from London dated 19th February are as follows:—Referring to our last freight report dated 12th instant, markets since have remained steady in the West but have hardened considerably in the East, where the scarcity of tonnage has compelled charterers to concede further rates. The outlook generally does not look any better from the merchants' point of view, as, although the enemies' threat of a blockade is not taken seriously by British owners, insurance rates are increasing, and is another excuse for still higher rates. The northern countries will have to pay enhanced rates to induce neutral owners to send their boats across the North Sea, although at the moment markets will not allow of a further increase.

Fall of Przemysl.

On the 17th, a Petrograd communiqué stated that the fall of Przemysl would be only a matter of a few days. The news, now comes to hand that the garrison there has surrendered. And so the expected has happened. Recent telegrams have made it clear that the beleaguered fort was in a terrible plight, and the determined sortie which resulted in the loss of 3,000 men, was no doubt for still higher rates. The northern countries will have to pay enhanced rates to induce neutral owners to send their boats across the North Sea, although at the moment markets will not allow of a further increase.

The Plate.

The *Plate*, after a pause, owing to heavy storms, is again firmer, and America is strong for grain with more enquiry for cotton. High time charter rates continue to be offered for 9-12 months, and the general impression is that rates will remain high for some time.

Far East.—This market is unable to compete with the rice markets, but if the projected export of Russian wheat via Vladivostok becomes a fact we shall probably see 80/- and over paid from there; meantime, beans cannot pay more than 55/- to U.K., which is much too low to continue.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Lively Fortnight.

Meers, Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated March 20, state:—

The fortnight under review has, against all expectations, been quite a lively one, chiefly owing to a sudden strong demand for tonnage Saigon to this, and in consequence of the abnormal scarcity of tonnage offering for prompt loading, rates have risen to such a high level in such a short time as no one had expected. Whatever tonnage could be procured was easily placed Saigon to this at such rates that even demand for tonnage to load at Bangkok to this at 45-50 cents per picul was not considered tempting enough.

Saigon-Hongkong:—A very large business has been done and fixtures since last writing, aggregate some 600,000 piculs. Rates have rapidly risen from 24 to

LAWN TENNIS.

THE H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

List of Entrants and the Championship Draw.

Below we give the entries for the Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament, and the draw for the Championship Singles, open to all the Colony, the trophy for which is a new silver cup presented by Sir Paul Chater. There is a particularly large number of entrants and some very fine play should be witnessed. In particular there are some good Chinese players who have entered for the Open Singles Championship. The favourite on last year's form (taking Mr. Nesbit, who will not play through) is still Mr. S. E. Green, who played well against Mr. Nesbit last year. However, it may be expected that some of the new-comers into the open competition will give him some good games.

The entries are as follows:—

Open Champion Single, for cup, valued £50, kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater, C. M. G.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, and Messrs. S. E. Green, L. le Breton, E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, F. W. Cary, W. H. Ford, Ng Sze Kwong, W. L. Wei, H. L. Yung, P. K. Kwong, Ng Sze Cheong, M. P. Lo, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, A. H. Crook, and J. W. Irwin.

Handicap Singles, "A" Class.—Capt. Hattersley Smith, Messrs. S. E. Green, W. H. Ford, F. W. Cary, L. le Breton, N. E. Kent, O. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, Major Crisp, F. A. Redmond, R. A. Bovet, L. N. Murphy, M. T. Jones, A. H. Crook, F. W. Kranks, W. G. Worcester, and H. Brayshaw.

Handicap Singles, "B" Class.—Dr. Lindsay Woods, Messrs. E. Abraham, H. St. Amoy, E. J. L. Mitchell, M. M. Maas, P. Leigh Bennett, G. Miskin, J. R. Wood, H. Taylor, A. E. Cooke, H. Murray Bain, F. J. de Rome, P. Jacks, A. L. Gage, W. H. Vivian, C. W. Beawick, T. A. Laughlin, R. F. Hall, C. Bernard-Brown, O. C. Stark, H. E. Muri, C. J. Hewitt, D. E. Clarke, Major Faichnie, and Dr. W. V. N. Koch.

Handicap Doubles.—Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; S. E. Green and E. Abraham; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nesbit; F. W. Cary and Major Faichnie; O. P. Hamilton and Watson; E. J. L. Mitchell and T. G. Wall; R. F. Hall and M. M. Maas; R. O. Hutchinson and G. R. Sayer; R. P. Tournfield and T. E. Pearce; R. S. Amoy and G. Miskin; J. R. Wood and A. H. Crook; P. P. J. Wodehouse and W. G. Worcester; F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw; Dr. Lindsay Woods and G. A. Woodcock; M. T. Jones and R. A. Bovet; H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy; W. H. Vivian and H. Taylor; A. E. Cooke and O. H. Soper; R. Hancock and H. Hancock; C. W. Beawick and H. N. Anderson; T. A. Laughlin and Larkins; P. S. Leigh Bennett and H. E. Muri; A. H. Hawkrub and L. P. Goldney.

Professional.—Paris.—Major Faichnie and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nesbit; O. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird; R. P. Thurfield and N. Murphy; R. S. Amoy and G. Miskin; P. P. J. Wodehouse and R. O. Hutchinson; S. E. Green and L. le Breton; F. A. Redmond and W. P. C. T. Ford; M. M. Maas and O. J. Hewitt; A. H. Crook and F. J. de Rome; C. Beawick and W. G. Worcester; H. C. Sandford and A. O. Leigh; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldney. Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Winslow and H. A. Nesbit; Mrs. T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thurfield; Mrs. Murdoch Fletcher and P. F. J. Wodehouse; Mrs. Armstrong and W. H. Ford; Mrs. Sinclair Stewart and N. E. Kent; Mrs. G. E. Marley and F. A. Redmond; Mrs. Black and E. Ormiston; Mrs. Beavin and O. E. H. Peavie; Miss Wilkinson and M. M. Maas; Miss Robertson and Dr. Lindsay Woods; Miss Kelly and L. N. Murphy; Mrs. Lindell and J. R. Wood; Miss Long and S. E. Green; Mrs. Beckwith and H. R. Phelps; Mrs. Cooper Hunt and Major Faichnie; Miss Humphreys and G. Miskin; Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock; Miss Laumont and

SANITARY BOARD.

The Water Closet Question Again.

This afternoon, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, the following resolution was put before the meeting under the amended section of Bye-Law 13 of the Cemetery Bye-Laws:—"That the Board hereby directs that the cemetery at Apichan and Tai Shek Ku shall be set apart for re-interment or reburial and for the storage of the remains so exhumed in pots."

Dr. Fitzwilliams moved:—Does this mean that those cemeteries are closed for reinterments in future, or only open for cases of re-interment? In particular there are some good Chinese players who have entered for the Open Singles Championship. The favourite on last year's form (taking Mr. Nesbit, who will not play through) is still Mr. S. E. Green, who played well against Mr. Nesbit last year. However, it may be expected that some of the new-comers into the open competition will give him some good games.

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Handicap Singles, "B" Class.—Dr. Lindsay Woods, Messrs. E. Abraham, H. St. Amoy, E. J. L. Mitchell, M. M. Maas, P. Leigh Bennett, G. Miskin, J. R. Wood, H. Taylor, A. E. Cooke, H. Murray Bain, F. J. de Rome, P. Jacks, A. L. Gage, W. H. Vivian, C. W. Beawick, T. A. Laughlin, R. F. Hall, C. Bernard-Brown, O. C. Stark, H. E. Muri, C. J. Hewitt, D. E. Clarke, Major Faichnie, and Dr. W. V. N. Koch.

Handicap Doubles.—Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; S. E. Green and E. Abraham; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nesbit; F. W. Cary and Major Faichnie; O. P. Hamilton and Watson; E. J. L. Mitchell and T. G. Wall; R. F. Hall and M. M. Maas; R. O. Hutchinson and G. R. Sayer; R. P. Tournfield and T. E. Pearce; R. S. Amoy and G. Miskin; J. R. Wood and A. H. Crook; P. P. J. Wodehouse and W. G. Worcester; F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw; Dr. Lindsay Woods and G. A. Woodcock; M. T. Jones and R. A. Bovet; H. C. Sandford and L. N. Murphy; W. H. Vivian and H. Taylor; A. E. Cooke and O. H. Soper; R. Hancock and H. Hancock; C. W. Beawick and H. N. Anderson; T. A. Laughlin and Larkins; P. S. Leigh Bennett and H. E. Muri; A. H. Hawkrub and L. P. Goldney.

Professional.—Paris.—Major Faichnie and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nesbit; O. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird; R. P. Thurfield and N. Murphy; R. S. Amoy and G. Miskin; P. P. J. Wodehouse and R. O. Hutchinson; S. E. Green and L. le Breton; F. A. Redmond and W. P. C. T. Ford; M. M. Maas and O. J. Hewitt; A. H. Crook and F. J. de Rome; C. Beawick and W. G. Worcester; H. C. Sandford and A. O. Leigh; A. B. Raworth and L. P. Goldney. Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Winslow and H. A. Nesbit; Mrs. T. E. Pearce and R. P. Thurfield; Mrs. Murdoch Fletcher and P. F. J. Wodehouse; Mrs. Armstrong and W. H. Ford; Mrs. Sinclair Stewart and N. E. Kent; Mrs. G. E. Marley and F. A. Redmond; Mrs. Black and E. Ormiston; Mrs. Beavin and O. E. H. Peavie; Miss Wilkinson and M. M. Maas; Miss Robertson and Dr. Lindsay Woods; Miss Kelly and L. N. Murphy; Mrs. Lindell and J. R. Wood; Miss Long and S. E. Green; Mrs. Beckwith and H. R. Phelps; Mrs. Cooper Hunt and Major Faichnie; Miss Humphreys and G. Miskin; Mrs. Moxon and R. Hancock; Miss Laumont and

FOR WAR VICTIMS.

The Recent French Convent Concert.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the French Convent sends us the letter appearing below, written by pupils of the Convent, giving the result of the recent entertainment. She wishes to thank the following for contributing towards the success of the entertainment:—The Electric Light Co., for the footlights and coloured lights, free of charge; Mr. Xavier, Hongkong Printing Press, for the programmes; the Forestry Department, for the loan of plants for the decorations; Mr. Anderson for the organ; H. Ling and Co. and Hung On and Co., for chairs free of charge; the ladies who sold large numbers of tickets; Mr. Young Hee for \$20; Liu Tak-po for \$20; the Misses Liebert for designing the programme and for disposing of tickets and programmes to the amount of \$300 20; Miss L. Thomas and Miss R. Boanay, who by their musical talent greatly contributed towards the success of the concert. The Mother Superior also desires to thank Lady May and all who encouraged the children to come and participate in the concert.

Mr. Gordon Hall:—This requires further consideration, in my opinion.

An application was not received for permission to erect one water closet at Kowloon Docks, Mr. Goldring moved:—This really ought to be granted. I have seen the place and there does not appear to be any objection.

Mr. Gordon Hall:—This requires further consideration, in my opinion.

An application was not received for permission to erect one water closet at Kowloon Docks, Mr. Goldring moved:—This really ought to be granted. I have seen the place and there does not appear to be any objection.

Mr. Goldring:—I approve of the water closets, but not of the trough closet.

Mr. Goldring:—I should like it discussed.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming:—I agree with Mr. Goldring.

The Director of Public Works:—I am in favour of permitting the water closets in such cases, but in the case of ordinary houses one water closet for each house ought to suffice. It is unnecessary to provide a water closet for each bedroom in a house.

We pray for all those who protect us against the oppression of our enemies, and we decided to act, to sing and to dance in order to be able to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war.

We owe the success of our little entertainment not so much to our own skill as to the kind assistance and the generosity of the many friends of the Convent.

We simply did our best, and we are more than rewarded in being able to hand you, dear Reverend Mother, as the result of our performances, the sum of \$1,457.40 which we shall be glad if you will kindly dispose of in the following manner:—

Lady May \$400

Monseigneur le Consul Général de France \$500

Lady Lusad \$300

The Ambulances and Belgian Refugees in

care of the Sisters of St. Paul Franco \$257.00

We remain, dear Reverend Mother,

YOUR RESPECTFUL CHILDREN

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 24th March, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view from day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

WANTED.

The Championship Draw.

The draw for the open Singles

Championship is as follows:—

First round:—P. K. Wong v.

Capt. Hattersley-Smith.

Second round:—L. le Breton v.

F. A. Redmond; W. H. Ford v.

A. R. Linton; H. L. Yung v. S.

E. Green; W. L. Wei v. winner

of P. K. Wong v. Capt. Hattersley-Smith.

Third round:—H. R. Phelps v.

N. E. Kent; Ng Sze Kwong v.

O. R. Hamilton; M. P. Lo v. Ng Sze

Cheong; Major Crisp v. F. R.

Cary.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Board & Residence

for 2 or 3 gentlemen in com-

fortable English home. Good

table.—Apply 1, Almai Villas,

Kimberley Rd., Kowloon.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR

MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, THE PEAK, EAST & WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & CANTON

TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON & SHAMEEN.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26,

AND THE THREE FOLLOWING

NIGHTS.

THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PICTURES

THE GREAT BATTLE BEFORE

THE FALL OF ANTWERP

1.—Belgian Artillery in action at the outer fort.

2.—British Forces preparing the defence and how they suddenly rushed from their trenches to repel the threatened attack.

3.—The landing of British Marines at Antwerp.

4.—The Camp and the sudden call to the defences.

5.—The Marines defending.—Scenes in the trenches.—This part of the film is the most wonderful production ever known in Cinematography. German shells exploding and heroes falling. The Red Cross workers are seen removing the heroes who are wounded and are sacrificing their lives.

6.—An armoured train brings along reinforcements. The men pour out of the carriages like ants, and take part in the fight.

7.—Big Guns, mounted on Motors. Every shot fired with telling effect. British Marines and Blue Jackets fight with a determination "to do or die."

8.—Marines and Blue Jackets put up a splendid fight. Long range guns used and numerous other scenes.

THIS FILM WAS TAKEN BY SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CAMERA MEN AT GREAT RISKS.

THEY USED TELEPHONE ATTACHMENTS AND HAVE SECURED WHAT WILL RANK AS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND HISTORICAL FILMS THE WORLD HAS SEEN.

THE

WAR WITH TURKEY.

1.—The Declaration of War.—The Turkish Commander in Chief and the Turkish Governor and Minister leaving Government House, Jerusalem.

2.—Moslem Recruiting Commences.—With weird beating of Tom-Toms meetings are held throughout Turkey and Syria to enlist the fanatical Bedouins.

3.—The Moslem War Dance.—The populace becomes inspired by the frenzied spirit of war; numbers of them continuing eccentric movements until forced to drop from exhaustion.

4.—Offering Sacrifices.—A sacrifice is offered for the success of their arms in battle.

5.—Exhorting the Populace.—A native speaker raises the wildest passions of the ignorant hordes.

6.—A Quaint Recruiting Agent.—A Bedouin maiden in the wild sword dance given after sandown to enlist recruits near the Dead Sea and Sinai Peninsula.

7.—Fanaticism Starts Its Deadly Work.—The

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAURAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
-----------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 3rd March. The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Miike on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Iola," tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 20, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 23rd MARCH.

5.00 p.m., Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 24th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 1.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 1.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651—s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,806
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS AND DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An. Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said
Suwa Maru Capt. Mura T. 20,000 (FRI, 26th Mar. at noon
Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000 (SATUR, 10th Apr. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama
Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 (TUES, 23rd Mar. at noon
Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 (TUES, 6th Apr. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 (FRI, 16th April at 4 p.m.
Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500 (MON, 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon
Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000 (WEDNESDAY, 24th Mar.
Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000 (TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.

S'hai, Moji & Kobe
Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000 (THURSDAY, 8th April.
Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh T. 12,000 (MONDAY, 29th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe
Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500 (FRI, 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe
Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000 (TUES, 23rd Mar.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers. Displacement. Leaves Hongkong.
Suwa Maru 25,000 tons Thursday 25th March
Atsuta " 16,000 " Saturday 10th April
Yasaka " 25,000 " Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki " 16,000 " 6th May
Kitano " 16,000 " 20th May
Fushima " 25,000 " 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru 12,500 tons Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama " 12,500 " Thursday 15th April
Sado " 12,500 " Tuesday 4th May
Awa " 12,500 " 18th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI Wen-chow 25th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI Loo-chow 25th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN Hu-chow 36th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI Ying-chow 26th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chin-hua 30th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI".

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Team." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Team."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 23rd Mar. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillatjap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tilmanock	S'hai	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tilkini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'hai	1st half Mar.
Tilliwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tiltaoem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'hai	2nd half Mar.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tilobadas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tilkembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'hai	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

LOG BOOK

British and German
Shipbuilding.

On the strength of the performance of its productions in this war, the German naval shipbuilding industry cannot hope to achieve a great deal of headway in the world. It never has been able to make much of an impression on foreigners. Its failures in international competitions for work were originally, of course, explained by it as wholly due to the assistance given by our Foreign Office to British firms, but since the Americans cut out not only ourselves, but also the Germans, first at Buenos Aires and then at Athens, the foundation of that belief has been shaken. Only the hull and machinery of the Salamis, which was in hand for Greece when the war broke out, were German contracts. The armour and the guns were to have been provided by an American concern. The Argentine destroyers about which the Germans made so great a song have American guns. Russia has some German destroyers, and might have had more but for the outbreak of hostilities. Greece also has one or two, and so has Turkey. But in no navy—except, of course, that whose inception Admiral von Tirpitz directs—is there a modern German-built light cruiser or armoured ship. All the foreign Admiralties who desired craft of these types have come to us, except the Argentine and, latterly, Greece. Greece has a battleship building in France, as well as two light cruisers and some destroyers in Great Britain. It never was difficult, of course, to see why German ships were unpopular with foreigners. Naval authorities abroad do not, perhaps, distrust German naval shipbuilders; but they have naturally very great faith in our people—whose experience is, they realize, vast. The facts of the naval warfare to date can only have the effect of strengthening the confidence of foreign Admiralties in British naval shipbuilding, for German craft of practically all the types which have been tried have proved to be far from strikingly efficient units. The destroyers are neither faster nor more powerfully armed than our own. Our light cruisers have higher speed, longer range, and greater destructive power than the corresponding units in the German Navy. So have our battle cruisers, as the recent running fight across the North Sea demonstrated. Most of us knew that, of course. We did not give any more heed to the German tales of their speed and powers of destruction than we did to the similar boastings from the same quarter about other alleged miracles of German naval architecture. Probably, if our people had taken the trouble to put the truth before foreign countries, they would have been disbelieved. Their motive would have been regarded as suspect. The recent North Sea test will, however, put the matter right, for it is exactly that sort of evidence which outsiders prefer. Judging from the official account, the British battle cruisers were highly efficient, for they bore a preponderating striking power at a superior speed to the decisive point. In their case, in this instance, the tactical value of speed was proved to be high. There is no reason to doubt that when, if ever, the battle fleets meet, the result will be the same. In every class of ship we can concentrate more guns of greater destructive power more quickly than our enemy can. The whole of the facts are highly creditable to British naval shipbuilding, and foreigners are unlikely to be slow to realize that.

Shipping Gazette.
Accident to a C. N. Co. Tug.
While working on the bar at Taku on March 4 the No. 1 tug of the China Navigation Company struck the bank and was capsized by the pressure on her side of the floating ice, says Shipping and Engineering. The crew were rescued by one of the lighters which she was towing. Steps are being taken to raise the tugboat as soon as possible.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed.
Pindon Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,900 - 18 knots	27th April.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.
Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London..... £21.10. Return (6 months) £12.00.

First Class to New York..... £20. " " £20.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, &c.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
STORE, Pang & Cutta	Namsang	Wed., 24th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 27th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 28th Mar. at 8 p.m.
STORE, Pang & Calontua	Kutsang	Thur., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyangsang	Fri., 2nd Apr. at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Yuen sang	Sat., 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 10 days, and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 10 days, throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalm, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpang, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon. Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD., TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 8,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

A sketch of the ship is shown.

C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Petrol in 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

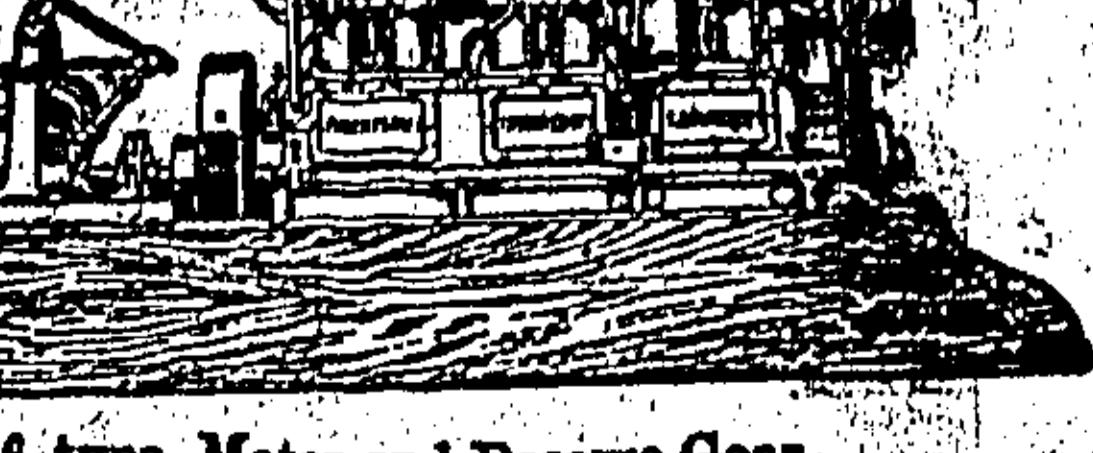
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS, Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOOGOOG."

TELEPHONE No. 220.



VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marselles, London & Liverpool M'sles, L'don via Sp're etc.	O. of Corinth Suwa M.	B. L. L. N. Y. K.	24, Mar. 26, Mar.
L'don, via Sp're, F'ang, G'be, &c.	Namur	P. & G.	31, Mar.
Marselles via Ports London	Polynesia Car'shire	M. M. J. M. Co.	3, Apr. 11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Lennox	D. & Co.	27, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	China	P. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Via, B.C. T'ma via M'sla & Japan	Cambodia M.	O. S. K.	30, Mar.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
San F'co via M'sla & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. L.	27, Apr.
Vancouver, etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May.
Bar F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	4, May.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May.
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	18, May.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	26, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Hoitow & Pakhoi	Wenohow	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & G.	25, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yekhama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
Shanghai, Vladivostock, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuia	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Jinsei M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Shanghai	T'ipanas	J. C. I.	Q. des.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. C. I.	Q. des.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. C. I.	Q. des.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjilamonek	J. C. I.	Q. des.
Japan	Tjilatap	J. C. I.	Q. des.
Java	Tikini	J. C. I.	Q. des.
	Tjillwong	J. C. I.	S. half O.

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ELLERMAN LINE.

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TO MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

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MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. ss. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 19, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the ss. TAMBA M. of the N.Y.K. Line, which is scheduled to arrive Hongkong on the 24th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. ss. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this Port on the 31st instant, merging with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 25th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. L. ss. TENYO MARU will leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line ss. BOLTON CASTLE left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The T.K.K. ss. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The ss. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 1st inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The M. & A. ss. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 23rd inst.

The Australian Oriental Line ss. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 16th inst. for this port via Phillipine Ports and may be expected to arrive on or about 23rd March.

The ss. UMARIA from Calcutta Singapore on the 19th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Aki Maru, Jap. ss. 4,000. J. Noma, 18th Inst. Seattle, 13th inst. Gen. N. Y. K.

Ichang, Br. ss. 1,221. Pike, 18th instant. Amoy General—B. & S.

Linan, Br. ss. 1,516. Pottinger, 18th inst. Canton, Gen. B. & S.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. ss. 7,213. Wm. Woods Green, 1

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

THE DACIA IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

An American Professor's Views.

George W. Kirchwey, Kent Professor of Law, Columbia University, writing in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, says:—

There is something sinister in the way in which the case of the Dacia has been engineered, if not in the purpose of the transaction by which that vessel was transferred from German to American registry. The case is unclear in international law that the defences of the British Government by those who are pushing the enterprise excite legitimate suspicion of their motives. The principle asserted by Great Britain is unquestioned; that an enemy ship which has been put out of business by the chances of war shall not, by the trick of a pretended sale to a citizen of a neutral Power, be relieved of her disability.

A ship of a belligerent, which has taken refuge in a neutral port, is dead to the owner so long as hostilities last unless, indeed, she is willing to risk capture by putting out to sea. It should afterward appear on the seas under a neutral flag, the most justify her right to use that flag. The neutral flag is sacred only when it is honest. If used to cover an illicit transfer, it has no more sanctity than a forged seal or a perjured oath.

Indeed, on settled principles of international law, the case is foreclosed without any enquiry into motives and circumstances. A transfer made in time of war, or even in contemplation of war, is *ipso facto* void. The fraudulent purpose is presumed. But Great Britain, adhering to the more liberal position taken by her in the International Naval Conference of 1909, is better than the word of law. She will permit the neutral owner to establish the good faith of the transaction. If the transfer is shown to have been made bona fide and not "in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed," the ship will be released and returned to the owners. But if it appears that the transfer was merely "colourable"; that is, if the vendor retains any interest in the ship or in the voyage, or if any right to repurchase the vessel is reserved to him, she is a prize of war.

It is obvious, then, that the neutral, whether private citizen or the Government itself, that buys a belligerent ship in time of war, is buying a lawsuit, perhaps an international controversy, with the burden of proof on the purchaser of establishing the good faith of the transfer; and, as the national or municipal law interposes no obstacle to such a transaction, it follows that there is no way in which the question of good faith can be tried in the domestic forum. The ship must be arrested and brought before the prize court of the captor before the matter can be adjudicated. So in declaring that she will seize the Dacia, Great Britain is asserting the only means in her power of vindicating her rights as a belligerent, and the owner of the vessel in sending her to sea under these circumstances is deliberately invoking the jurisdiction of the English prize court to determine the validity of his title and has no just cause of complaint if the decision goes against him.

So much for the law of the case. How does the matter stand in the wider forum of international morality and public right? Here the rights of the belligerent are equally clear, however much we may deplore the fact. So long as our international morality sanctions the waging of war on non-combatants, so long as starvation and the infliction of suffering on "enemy" women and children are recognised methods of warfare, the right of a belligerent to paralyse the commerce of an enemy, to blockade her port, to

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF.

As we go to press we receive from the Hon. Secretary of the West River Flood Relief Fund the last three reports in connection therewith, together with a table showing details of all payments for embankment repairs, which amount for the three districts to \$285,590 in Canton subsidiary coin.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointments.—H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Capt. A. Riddell, 74th Punjabis, to be Inspecting Officer of the H. K. V. C. and H. K. V. R., with effect from 15.3.15. Lieut. Crowther Smith is appointed to command the Right Section M. G. Co. until further notice, with effect from 10.3.15.

Transfer.—Gr. J. A. Hunter from No. 2 Section, H. K. V. A. to Engineer Co., dated 22.3.15.

Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Sapper J. J. Vanstons from 21.3.15. to 1.5.15. Pte. N. J. Austin from 22.3.15. to 22.5.15.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday, 24th instant, nil.

Detail.—Officers on duty, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Dunby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett, Orderly Sergeant, Corp. Bolton. Medical Orderly, Pte. Thomson. To furnish Guard:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 25th inst., Right Section M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. 25th to 7 a.m. 26th inst., Civil Service Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 10.15 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow and 10.15 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 25th inst., No. 2 Section Artillery Bty.

confiscate the ships and innocent cargoes of her citizens cannot be denied.

To call these practices a survival of barbarism is to say no more than the truth, but leaves their validity unshaken so long as they are generally practised and universally recognised as legitimate methods of warfare. The exhaustion of the South, which, in the last analysis, gave the North the victory in our own Civil War, was mainly due to the effectiveness of our blockade and the ruthlessness with which we acted on the principle of making war by starvation.

It is well for her that "Britannia rules the waves." If she should once lose her command of the sea, she would quickly find herself enclosed in an "iron ring," which, as it tightened about her, would crush the life out of her in short order. No siege guns, no invasion of her territory would be necessary to accomplish her ruin. British "navalism," which many well-meaning folk condemn as no better than Prussian militarism, is the direct and necessary consequence of the international morality which makes war a life and death struggle between peoples instead of confining it to the armed forces of contending Powers. This is, indeed, the ultimate horror of war—not the dislocation of industry, not the devastating cost in destruction of property, not the wastage of precious human life on the battle-line, terrible as these are—but the savagery which sweeps the entire life of a nation—its manhood, its womanhood, its helpless children—in its relentless maw. Some day we shall be great enough, human enough, to abolish war by starvation, but the time is not yet.

HOME FOOTBALL.

THE LEAGUE BATTLES.

Prospects of the Clubs.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 19.

Football had another go in Sunderland 25.13.10.2. 57.53.28

West Bromwich A. 24.12.8.4. 34.23.28

Bradford 24.11.4. 40.47.28

Sheffield U. 25.10.7.8. 31.25.28

Bradford Q. 26.8.6.12.41.32.28

Middlesbrough 26.8.9.0.41.52.28

Aston Villa 26.8.10.8.38.55.24

Burnley 25.9.1.5.40.35.23

Liverpool 25.7.11.7.40.53.21

Newcastle U. 24.7.11.6.32.35.20

Chelsea 24.5.9.10.34.42.20

Bolton W. 25.8.14.3.50.57.19

Manchester U. 25.11.9.31.42.19

Tottenham H. 26.5.13.7.40.63.17

Notts C. 25.5.13.7.30.44.17

Birmingham 23.12.6.4.50.23.30

Bursley 25.14.9.2.31.35.30

Preston N.E. 20.11.7.8.36.33.31

Huddersfield 25.13.10.2.41.29.28

Stockport C. 26.11.10.5.37.35.27

Bristol O. 25.11.10.4.48.38.26

Bury 26.10.10.6.42.43.28

Hull C. 23.11.9.3.38.37.25

Lincoln C. 24.9.8.7.33.33.25

Clapton O. 26.9.10.7.29.35.25

Fulham 25.10.9.4.34.28.24

Wolver. W. 25.10.11.4.44.39.24

Notts F. 27.8.18.35.40.24

Blackpool 26.9.14.3.33.43.21

Leeds C. 26.8.14.4.46.53.20

Grimsby F. 26.8.13.6.28.52.20

Glossop 25.5.15.5.22.54.15

Leicester F. 25.5.17.3.24.63.13

Southern League.

Having at last been dismissed from the cup competition by Bolton Wanderers, the Wanderers won the second replay in decisive fashion by 4 goals to one—Millwall will return to the task of winning the Southern League Championship. At present they occupy the eighth position in the table, but their decline has only been due to the postponement of their last three League fixtures, and it is possible for them with three matches in hand to go to the top of the table. Reading are still the leaders, but they have been again defeated, this time at home by Southampton who, if one reads next Saturday's cup tie aright, will be the only representatives of the South to qualify for the fourth stage of the national tournament. West Ham are maintaining their advance and their draw with Queen's Park Rangers was a most creditable performance. The latter have had to leave their ground at Park Royal. It can only be reached from London by railway and with the line commanded by the military authorities and passenger traffic stopped, the club had no option but to remove to their old enclosure at Kensal Rise. Crystal Palace are also driven from home. Over ten thousand naval recruits are living in the big glass house and the authorities have announced without giving any reason that no more football must be played there. Crystal Palace hope to finish the season by playing alternate Saturdays on the Millwall Ground. Scores:—

Bristol Rovers ... 2

Watford ... 3

Croydon Common ... 0

Northampton T. ... 1

Exeter City ... 1

Crystal Palace ... 1

Luton Town ... 2

Cardiff City ... 1

Portsmouth ... 2

Brighton & Hove ... 0

Queen's Park Rangers ... 1

West Ham ... 1

Reading ... 0

Southampton ... 1

Southend United ... 4

Norwich City ... 1

Swindon ... 5

Gillingham ... 1

Bristol City ... 1

Hull C. ... 0

Lincoln C. ... 0

Leeds City ... 3

Derby County ... 5

Leicester F. ... 3

Preston N. E. ... 3

Notts F. ... 2

Blackpool ... 1

Sunderland ... 3

Birkenhead ... 1

Birmingham ... 1

Wolver. W. ... 4

Huddersfield ... 2

Sheffield United ... 0

Burnley ... 0

(x) Abandoned owing to snow).

(x) Abandoned owing to snow on Saturday, Feb. 13th).

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals

P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.

West H. U. 25.13.8.6.42.33.32

Reading 26.13.7.6.38.25.31

Watford 24.12.5.7.38.25.30

Cardiff C. 26.14.10.2.40.25.30

Southampton 25.13.9.3.49.47.29

Brighton & H. 23.12.7.4.32.28.28

Portsmouth 26.11.9.6.39.33.28

Milwall 22.11.6.5.30.22.27

Northampton 24.9.7.8.33.33.28

Swindon 23.9.8.34.49.42.28

Exeter C. 25.10.9.6.38.20.26

Queen's P. B. 24.7.7.10.35.37.24

Crystal P. 24.8.9.7.30.34.22

Luton T. 24.8.10.6.30.47.22

Norwich City 26.8.10.34.30.22

Plymouth A. 24.5.10.35.39.20

Southend U. 24.7.11.6.27.34.20

Bristol R. 23.7.14.2.37.42.16

Croydon O. 25.6.14.6.30.46.18

Gillingham 26.3.14.1.38.61.12

Goals

P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.

Derby O. 26.17.14.5.53.23.39

Blackburn R. 26.13.8.5.62.41.31

Everton 26.12.7.7.51.30.31

MARCH ON PRETORIA
"A PICNIC."

De Wet's "Don't Shoot" Orders To His Men.

Cape Town, February 10.
The evidence in De Wet's case to-day showed that in an engagement between loyal burghers and De Wet's force at Doornberg De Wet ordered the storming of the Loyalist position, but told his men not to load their rifles. Apparently he had no wish to kill.

The feature of other evidence was the belief that Maritz had taken Kimberley and that the march on Pretoria would be a "picnic," as the rebels imagined that the whole Dutch population would rise.—Exchange.

Bloemfontein, February 16.
At to-day's hearing of the case against Christian de Wet, a witness gave evidence of secret meetings, at one of which De Wet announced his intention to send a deputation to Pretoria. Other evidence showed that De Wet, addressing the burghers, on another occasion, protested against an expedition into German territory. He added that the Government had declined to receive a deputation which had been sent to Pretoria, and told the burghers to go home and await developments.

Another witness related how, at Vredé, De Wet had announced that he and his followers were going to meet Maritz at Kimberley and thence proceed to Pretoria and pull down the British flag. De Wet said he could no longer tolerate the methods of the Government. They could get arms from the Basutos, but this would be too lowering. They were going to the Germans to get arms. Mr. Steenkamp and Mr. Joubert, who were speakers at the meeting, were made prisoners as spies.

Mr. Joubert gave evidence of how De Wet reported the result of an interview which he had had with General Hertzog. It appeared that General Botha had written to ex-President Steyn urging him to use his influence to prevent a rebellion, and Mr. Steyn had appointed General Botha to go and see De Wet. A proposal from General Botha was conveyed to De Wet that he should go to Pretoria under a safe conduct to negotiate with the Government. This De Wet declined, and his reply to General Hertzog was that General Botha must resign and agree to the proclamation of a Republic.—Reuter.

IN THE TRENCHES.

As I lay in the trenches
Under the Hunter's moon,
My mind ran to the lances
Cut in a Wiltshire down.

I saw their long black shadows,
The beeches in the lane,
The grey church in the meadows
And my white cottage—plain.

Thinks I, the down lies dreaming
Under that hot moon's eye,
Which sees the shells fly screaming
And men and horses die.

And what makes she, I wonder,
Of the horror and the blood,
And what's her luck, to sunder
The evil from the good?

'Twas more than I could compaas,
For how was I to think
With such infernal rumpas
In such a blasted stink?

But here's a thought to tally
With t'other. That moon sees
A shrouded German valley
With woods and ghostly trees.

And maybe there's a river
As we have got at home
With poplar-trees quiver,
And lots of whirling foam.

And over ther' some fellow,
A German and a foe,
Whose gills are turning yellow,
As sure as mine are so.

Watches that riding glory
Apparel'd in her gold,
And craves to hear the story
Her iron lips enfold.

A' I if he sees as clearly
As I do where her shine
Must fall, he longs as dearly,
With heart as full as mine.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.	
Army corps	is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
Division	is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
Brigade	is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
Regiment of infantry	is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
Squadron of cavalry	is from 150 to 200 men strong.
Battery of artillery	in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28	Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.
July 23	Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.
July 31	Russia orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 1	Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.
Aug. 2	German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.
Aug. 4	England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.
Aug. 5	England announces a state of war with Germany.
Aug. 6	Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.
Aug. 8	Italy reaffirms neutrality.
Aug. 15	Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.
Aug. 17	British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.
Aug. 19	Beginning of battle of Lorraine.
Aug. 20	German troops enter Brussels.
Aug. 23	Germans enter Nomar and begin attack on Mons.
Aug. 24	British begin retreat from Mons.
Aug. 25	French evacuate Mülhausen.
Aug. 26	Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Lübeck.
Aug. 27	Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.
Aug. 28	Battle of Heligoland.
Sept. 2	German advance reaches Sennel, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.
Sept. 3	Russians occupy Lemberg.
Sept. 5	Battle of the Marne begins.
Sept. 7	Maubeuge taken by the Germans.
Sept. 12	German retreat halts on the Aisne.
Sept. 20	Germans bombard the town and injure the famous Cathedral.
Sept. 22	German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.
Sept. 28	British troops from India land at Marseilles.
Sept. 28	Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
Oct. 2	Germans defeated at Augustow.
Oct. 5	Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.
Oct. 7	Bombardment of Antwerp begins.
Oct. 9	Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

NOTICES

"WHO CARRIES THE RISK?"

The man who carries no Life Assurance does not, as he thinks, carry his own risk; he compels his family to carry it. When he dies the loss does not fall on him, but on his dependents, and the price they often pay is self-denial, privation and want. Nor is the Bachelor in any better position, since he is taking the chance of others providing for his old age.

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THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

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Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is the paper for mailing to friends at home.

—PHOTOGRAPH—

The photograph on the current issue depicts the Tiger shot near Faing recently.

CONTENTS.

Day by Day	1—4	Engineers' Institution.....53
Steamers	5	Cigarette and Tobacco Fund
Passenger Lists	6	53—54
Hotel Lists	7	Canton News
Commercial	8—14	Vessels Leaving Port
The Courts	15—16	New Motor Launch
Telegrams	17—31	For Fighting Men
Leading Articles	32—37	Quick Discharging
Notes and Comments	38—42	New Territory Sensation
Special Articles	43—48	Another Tiger Story
Sport	49—51	Legislative Council
Prince of Wales' Fund	52	The Y.M.C.A.....58—59
The S.S. Rubi and Zisro	52	The Singapore Riot

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CONSIGNERS

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"CITY OF CORINTH."

Captain R. N. Gordon, having

arrived from the above Ports, Con-

signees of Cargo, are hereby

informed that their goods are be-

ing landed at their risk into the

godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company Limited, Kowloon, whence de-

livery may be obtained.

Optional Caisse will be forwarded

from the Consignees to-day re-

questing it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after

the Goods have left the Godowns,

and all goods remaining undeliv-

ered after the 26th of March,

will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-

aged goods are to be left in the

godowns, where they will be

examined on the 26th of March.

All claims must be presented

within FIFTEEN DAYS of the

steamer's arrival here, after which

date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Go-

downs, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after the 26th instant

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-

signed by the undersigned.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1915.

Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS F.—SALES R.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICES	NUMBER OF SHARES	PUR. VALUE UP	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
				HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
Banks.												
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £76/-	£800 scd. & s.	110,000 £125 all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800		£2.3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/4 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14				
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 360	s. 10,000 £250 89	350 Dec.	305	360	360			Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.				
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 1,175	b. 10,000 £15 £5	145 May	133	175	175			Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913				
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 845	£14,400 £250 100	847 April	700	Oct.	845	842		Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913				
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 235	12,000 £100 60	20 April	192	Jan.	235	235		Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913				
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 143	20,000 £100 20	160 July	140	Oct.	143	143		\$10 for 1912				
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 373	b. 8,000 £250 50	395 Feb.	368	April	373	373		\$27 for 1913				
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. 5	b. 30,000 £25 all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5	5			\$1 for 1906				
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 35	s. 20,000 £50 all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	35	32			\$3 for year ending 30/6/14				
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 23	s. 80,000 £15 all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	22			Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14				
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 80	s. 60,000 £5 all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	80	80			Final of 3% making 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913				
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 88/9	s. 3,797,610 £1 all	106 Feb.	70 Sept.	88/9	88/9			Interim of 1/ a/c 1914 C. No. 23				
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36	s. 40,000 £10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36			\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14				
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 110	20,000 £100 all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	110	110			\$3 for 1912				
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 28	b. 7,000 £100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	27			\$3 for 1907				
Mining.												
Kinlai Mining Admin. 32/-	s. 1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	32/-	32/-			Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14				
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 43	200,000 £1 all	33/6 Jan.	190 Nov.	44	44			1/2 for 1909				
Trouchi Mines Ltd. 31/6	160,000 £1 all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	31/6	31/6			1/4 mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913				
Docks, Wharves, and Godowns &c.												
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 65	60,000 £50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	65	65			\$3.50 for year 1914				
Hongkong & W. P. & D. Co., Ltd. 87	50,000 £50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57			\$3 dividend for year 1913				
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 53	55,700 t. 100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53			Tls. 5 for 1913				
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 92	35,000 t. 100 all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2			Tls. 5 for 1914				
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands. 94	13,000 t. 100 t. 100	—	—	94	94			Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14				
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 118	s. 20,000 £50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118			\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14				
Hongkong Land Investment Co. 110	50,000 £100 all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110			\$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/14				
H'phrey's Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 68	b. 160,000 £10 all	97 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	6 1/2	6 1/2			43 cents for year 1914				
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 42	s. 6,000 £50 20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	42	41			\$3 for 1914				
Shanghai Lands. 97	b. 78,000 £50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97			Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914				
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 68	12,500 £50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2			\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14				
H'kong Central Estates. 95	b. 10,000 £100 all	—	—	95	95			\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14				
Cotton Mills.												
Two Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 1,135	b. 20,000 £50 50	138 July	135 May	135 1/2	135			Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14				
H'nglong Cotton Co. 63	125,000 £10 all	83 1/2 Mar.	7 June	6 1/2	6 1/2			50 cents 31/7/08				
Kung Yik. 121 1/2	75,000 t. 10 all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	12.85	12.85			Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14				
Laou Kung Mow. 86	8,000 t. 100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	86			Tls. 12 for 1913				
Shanghai Cottons. 87	b. 40,000 £50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	87	87			Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14				
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 11	s. 60,000 £12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11			\$1.20 for 1913				
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 11	s. 50,000 £5 all	4.90 July	4 April	3 1/2	3 1/2			6% for year ending 28/2/06				
Do. (Spec. shares) 33	s. 50,000 £1 all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.			70 cts. for 1914.				
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 73	b. 195,000 £10 all	5 1/2 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	33			\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14				
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 33	b. 40,000 £10 all	6 1/2 Jan.	5 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2			40 cts. for 1911.				
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 69	400,000 £10 all	6 1/2 Jan.	49 Nov.	41	41			\$1.80 per share for 1913				
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 41	60,000 £10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41	41			Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914				
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. 190	b. 5,000 £25 all	21 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190			Interim of \$1 a/c 1914				
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 27	b. 60,000 £10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	27	27			(Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 per share for 1913)				
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.10	b. 325,000 5/- all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.15	5.10			Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913				
Langkate. 39	250,000 g. 10 all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	39	39			80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14				
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. 10	25,000 £10 all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 Dec.	10	10			None				
Do. (New) \$1	50,000 £10 all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1			None				
Philippines Ltd. 55	75,000 £10 all	—	—	5	5			\$1.50 for 1910.				
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 36	12,000 £10 10	—	—	6	6			None				
Societe des Piles et Papier teries du Tonkin. 20	13,200 £50 all	—	—	20	20			None				
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 43	20,000 £5 all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2			35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14				
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18	b. 27,723 £10 all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	18			\$1.00 per share for year end- ing 31/12/14				
Watson												

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Manager's Report for Four Weeks Ending February 21, 1915.

Gentlemen.—I herewith beg to submit my report on your mining and milling operations for four weeks ending February 21.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay returns shows a total of 254 ft., made up of 35 ft. sinking, 129 ft. driving, and 91 ft. cross-cutting, as against 375 ft. for the previous four weeks.

Bt. Koman Mine. 940 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut has been taken east 31 ft., making a total of 48 ft. The ground is soft and very distorted.

840 ft. Level.—The main cross-cut east has been taken from 347 to 361 ft. without discovering anything and has been stopped.

840 ft. Level, Drive South.—To this has been added 9 ft., making a total of 73 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, assay'd dwt.

740 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been advanced 6 ft., bringing the total to 311 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, gives 3 dwt.

640 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 7 ft., making a total of 443 ft. The lode, 57 ins. wide, is worth 3 dwt.

No. 2 winze below this level has been sunk 8 ft., making total depth 62 ft. The lode, 48 ins. wide, gives 2½ dwt.

640 ft. Level, Drive North.—This has been restarted and extended 8 ft., bringing the total to 321 ft. There is no lode in the end, the broken stone is used for stoping.

340 ft. Level, North.—The winze on the hanging wall has been sunk 5 ft. and connected with stope from below.

Cross-cutting for stoping 28 ft.

Stopes.—Above the 740 ft. level, one stope, lode 108 ins. wide, worth 5 dwt.

Above the 640 ft. level, three stopes, lode 94 ins. wide, worth 4.1/4 dwt.

Anderson Mines.

460 ft. Level, Drive North.—This has been advanced 18 ft., making a total of 50 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, is worth 6½ dwt.

Drive South.—To this has been added 26 ft., bringing the total to 56 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, gives 1 dwt. per ton.

360 ft. Level, North.—After cutting in 10 ft. No. 1 winze has been sunk 8 ft.

260 ft. Level, North.—This has been restarted and advanced 13 ft., making a total of 790 ft. The broken stone is used for stoping.

160 ft. Level, North-E. at Lode.—To this has been added 17 ft., bringing the total to 288 ft. The lode, 54 ins. wide, gives 8 dwt.

The drive south on the eastern portion has been advanced 10 ft., making a total of 49 ft. The lode, 39 ins. wide, is worth 3½ dwt.

Bukit Koman 2,009 ft. equal to Bukit Malacca 1,961 ft. 3,374 tons. Amalgam collected 629 ozs., producing 313 ozs. sponge, yielding 310 ozs. smelted gold.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman stamp Mill ... 5.36 dwts.

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Huntington Mills 1.14 "

Average yield per ton Bt. Koman Tailings ... 1.73 "

Average yield per ton Bt. Malacca Huntington Mills 1.83 "

Total. Stone crushed 8,950 tons. Amalgam 2,584.0 ozs. Smelted gold 1,078.8 Average yield 2,410.6 dwts. fineness ... 807.6 "

SLAUGHTER IN POLAND.

Solid Ranks Cut Down.

London, Feb. 12.—An official message has been received in Paris dealing with the German attacks on the Russian positions in Poland, and the terrible slaughter inflicted on the enemy by the Czar's troops.

The message is as follows:—

The repulse of the German

attacks in Poland seems complete,

and the Russians inflicted losses

exceeding 40,000.

The temperature at night was eight degrees

below zero on the centigrade

thermometer.

The fact that the Germans attacked in dense formation

—because the troops were in

capable of fighting in open order

—was one of the principal causes

of the unprecedented losses.

The Official Eye-witness says:—

The fire from the Russian machine

guns cut the solid ranks of the

enemy like a scythe.

When the fighting finished,

piles of the

fallen lay in front of the Russian

lines.

Shrieks rent the air, and

under the glare of the searchlights

the masses could be seen crawling

through the fire of the wounded

to extricate themselves.

By 2 o'clock in the morning all was

still.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and

their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the (Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale

at the Kai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as

there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending February 27, 1915:—

Bukit Koman. 30 stamps ran 21,53 days. Lost time 6.47 days, due to Chinese New Year, annual clean up, broken iron-shaft, usual repairs and clean-up.

Stone Crushed:—

Bukit Koman ... 948 tons.

Anderson ... 572 "

Bukit Hitam ... 20 "

Junction ... 140 "

1,680 tons.

Huntington Mills (2) ran 22,83 days.

Lost time due to Chinese New Year, usual repairs, and clean-up.

The Oriental, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 21st inst., and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th inst.

The Nubla, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 27th ult. is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 25th inst.

"The Tamba Maru, with the American Mail, ex Manchuria, is scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, the 28th inst.

Surface Ore Crushed:—

Bukit Koman ... 2,018 tons.

Bukit Hitam ... 1,878 "

3,896 tons.

Total tons crushed in Koman Mills ... 5,070 tons.

Amalgam ... 1,055 787 768.8

Bukit Malacca. Two Huntington Mills ran 23.5 days. Lost time due to

holidays, repairs, shortage of water and clean-up.

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SILIMPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTKI

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling

for bunker coal exclusively are

exempt from all shipping, dues

and charges.

A. BUNKE.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH REVEY POSSIBLY PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILEST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

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